

CENTERVILLE, WHITE MISS.
September 10, 1840.

LEVI C. HARRIS, Esq.:

Sir—No scruples of conscience, I assure you, forbid my compliance with the request you did me the honor to make, in your obliging letter of the 22d ultimo, in which you desire me to state "whether I am the person bearing the name of Winans, who was present at the celebrated conference, held between Gen'l. William H. Harrison and Tecumseh, at Vincennes, 1810; and what was then, and what is at this time, my opinion of General H. to rule the destinies of this great nation." And, as I have no scruples of conscience to forbid me, so I feel bound by principles of patriotism and justice, on all proper occasions, to repel the aspersions, which party malice and party management have cast upon the fair and well-earned fame of that venerable sage, brave warrior and true-hearted patriot.

I am the Winans, spoken of in the Biography of Gen. W. H. Harrison, as present on the occasion above referred to. I was, during the year 1810, travelling, as a Methodist Itinerant Preacher, on the Circuit which embraced the town of Vincennes—the place of General, then Governor Harrison's residence. At the time of the conference or council mentioned in your enquiry, I was enjoying, as I often did, the hospitality of the Governor. The council was held in his yard, not more than fifty yards from his door. The number of Indians belonging to the party of Tecumseh was sixty or seventy; and there were from fifty to sixty, whose party had not been openly taken; the little doubt was entertained that most of them would join that Chief, in case of collision between him and the whites.

In the course of the discussion, Tecumseh, who, as well as the rest of the Indians, was seated upon the ground, spring to his feet, and indignantly pronounced General Harrison a liar, or what he had just said a lie. The Indians, of his party, followed this movement of their Chief; and, by tone and gesture, indicated a hostile purpose. Nearly all these Indians were well armed for close conflict; whereas, not more than about twenty of the whites had any sort of arms. I was standing at the back of General Gibson, Secretary of the Territory, who had been some twenty years a prisoner among the Shawnee Indians, and who consequently, knew their manners well; and I heard him say to Lieutenant Jennings, "Have your men" (alluding to a Sergeant's command who were then on guard,) "Have your men ready—there is danger." About the same instant, the Governor rose, and bade the Interpreter tell Tecumseh that "the Council was dissolved: for he would sit no longer with such a scoundrel." All believed that there was a probability of an attack from the Indians; and I have now no doubt there would have been, had not the position of Tecumseh and the other Chiefs been such with the Sergeant's guard, as to render it almost certain that they would fall in the onset. No man could have acted with more cool, deliberate bravery than did Governor Harrison on this trying occasion. I spent the evening and night of this dreadful day in his family; and, though the Indians were encamped within a half mile of the house, there was not in him, during the whole time the slightest indication of a want of courage, though there was provident and judicious care taken to be ready for a night attack, should one have been made by the Indians, as was apprehended would be the case.

Of the talents of General Harrison, it becomes me to speak with modesty—my own not being of an order that would warrant a great degree of confidence—but, if I may be allowed to hazard an opinion, it is that his talents would qualify him amply for an office in the United States, which does not require specific preparations—as in the case of high Judicial situations. Thirty years ago, I considered him equal to any public man of his years; and his public conduct since, both in the camp and in the senate, has satisfied me that my opinion was well founded. It will be difficult, I think, to fix upon any individual, who, during the last forty years, has counselled more wisely, acted more prudently or efficiently, or committed fewer errors than Gen. William Henry Harrison. And, my observation, during a recent intercourse with him, afforded me the gratifying assurance that his mind has lost little if any of its activity or energy, by the wear and tear of sixty-seven years. Indeed, he might well pass for a man of not more than fifty years of age, if judged of by either his corporeal or mental vigor or elasticity.

General Harrison, like much the greater number of men engaged in public affairs, has neglected that personal Religion which the Gospel requires in order to eternal life—at least, I do not know that he has made a profession of such religion; but, few men have uniformly, through the course of a long life, displayed a more sincere desire to promote the diffusion of Religious knowledge than he has, and it were well for our country if the moral precepts of the Gospel were as influential on public men generally as they are and have always been upon him. Of his Justice and Benevolence no question will be made among those who have enjoyed the pleasure of knowing his social qualities. There lives not, probably, one man who can rise up and charge the General with injury, in regard to his property, his person or his reputation. On the other hand

all who know him well, will bear testimony to the kindness, the condescension, the active benevolence of his conduct towards those whom Providence has placed in less eligible circumstances than those in which he was placed.

Of the patriotism of General Harrison, the history of the West, for nearly fifty years, is the impartial record; and, as I have no claim to peculiar information in that matter, I shall not affront your intelligence by dwelling upon the many instances that might be cited from that ample volume, in illustration of his character in that respect. I will only say, that, whether you consider him as the governor of a territory, Agent of Indian Affairs, the Commander of an Army, a Member of the State Legislature or a Senator in Congress, you will find love of country the leading star of his movements—the mainspring of his actions. To this, he freely sacrificed wealth and ease, and, what was far dearer to a man under the impulse of political ambition—that popularity with his immediate constituents upon which he depended for continuance in office.—This last sacrifice he did emphatically make, when contrary to what he knew were the wishes of his Ohio constituents, he voted in the Congress of the U. States, for the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slave-holding state. How admirable the gratitude of Southern politicians, opposed to his election to the Presidency, who gratuitously denounce him as an Abolitionist! How nobly they reward such self-sacrificing patriotism, in the disinterested defence of their rights and privileges!

In 1810, Gen. Harrison's political position was well defined. He was then a Jeffersonian Republican; and was, I believe, unimpeached of ever having belonged to any other school of politics.—Indeed the party now opposed to him have no other ground to charge him with ever having belonged to the Federal party, than the fact of his having been appointed to an important office by a Federalist President. They forget that party adherence was never a "sine qua non" in order to office, till, in the first series of the present administration, General Jackson, contrary to his own earnest advice to Mr. Monroe, rendered it so. Men who were competent and faithful, had always, previously to that era of party exclusiveness, been considered eligible to such offices as circumstances rendered it proper they should fill. And, such circumstances existed in a remarkable degree when General Harrison received the appointment in question, from John Adams.

Never, perhaps, was any man the object of more, or of more shameless falsehoods than General Harrison has been since his nomination by the Harrisburg Convention. He has been stigmatised as a coward, in the face of a long career of brave daring in his country's most dangerous service. He has been traduced as a Federalist, though every page of his political history ranges him in the ranks of the Jefferson party of Democratic Republicans. He has been denounced as an abolitionist, notwithstanding his self-sacrificing vote on the Missouri question; his repeated and unequivocal disavowals of abolitionism and the hostility of Abolitionists to his election; on the ground, simply, that he is opposed to their abolition views. He has been slandered, as having, in the legislature of Ohio, endeavored to procure the passage of a law for the sale of white debtors, to the highest bidder; when the purpose of the contemplated law was the commutation of imprisonment for debt, into temporary service, under legal protection! These falsehoods are so glaring, so barefaced and so easily refuted, that their invention and circulation shew at once how desperate the administration party feel their cause to be, and the utter destitution under which they labor of any respectable means of supporting themselves in power, against the claims of their antagonists. They show, moreover, in a most unequivocal manner, the perfect incapacity of his most clear sighted and sagacious adversaries, to detect, in the long and responsible career of Gen. Harrison, any one instance of incompetency or malversation which should bar his way to public favor or confidence. Had I never before heard the name of Harrison, or had I conceived strong prejudices against his character, previous to the Harrisburg nomination, I am persuaded that the absurd and slanderous falsehoods which are relied upon as the only means by which his political adversaries labor to prevent his election, would convince me that he ought to be elected.—And I feel satisfied that he will be elected.

I, perhaps, owe you an apology for the length of this letter. But when personal Friendship, Justice and Patriotism unite to urge one in the defence of injured innocence and insulted worth, some latitude must be indulged. Accept assurances, sir, of my

Sincere regard and good wishes,
WILLIAM WINANS.
To L. C. HARRIS, Esq.

Mr. JAMES F. MUSE, a member of the Louisiana legislature, has lately published several communications in the New Orleans Bee, on the project of straightening the Mississippi river. He maintains that immense bodies of land now in swamp will be thus reclaimed—that there will be a great saving of time in navigation, and that the channel, will, by the increased velocity of the water be free from snags and other dangerous obstructions, and more than that, that this work will completely clear out the bar at the mouth.—Grand Gulf Advertiser.

BRITISH MANAGEMENT OF A STEAM VESSEL.—Extract of a letter from a Philadelphian in England to Mr. Biddle, in reference to the Philadelphia steam navigation project.

These Englishmen systematise things well on board the steamer, and this branch of the business deserves our imitation, particularly in seamanship or the internal arrangements of a packet. I do not remark that they have any thing to teach us. On board the Royal William the engineer has exclusive charge and all the responsibility of his department. He keeps a regular log of the working of the engines—detailing the quantity of fuel consumed, the number of revolutions per minute, the gauge of the steam kept up, and adds such remarks as may arise. He resorts to a written extract from his log every 24 hours, which is transcribed into a journal kept exclusively for that purpose. The master never interferes except to direct the stopping of the engines, if necessary, and set them going again. If he wishes the quantity of the steam increased, he communicates with the engineer, who acts at his discretion in the matter.

THE CASKET

THE great increase in the subscription list of the Casket, which has been nearly double since the commencement of the last volume, warrants the most extensive improvements on the first of July, 1840—at which time, a new volume will be commenced with increased vigor. Nothing need be said of the firm basis on which the Casket stands, it being already the oldest Magazine in the country, and has maintained its popularity in the face of all opposition. It is to be found upon the centre table of families, making literary pretensions, from Maine to Georgia.

The Casket is printed on a clear and a beautiful type, upon the finest white paper. The illustrations are not surpassed by those of any periodical at home or abroad; and beside the monthly steel engravings, a quarterly plate of colored fashions has lately been ordered. The style of the embellishments are unequalled, and they are always accompanied with an appropriate sketch. No wood cuts disgrace the work. Whatever appears in the Casket is of the first order of Arts.

The volume will be opened with the first of a series of splendid Mezzotint engravings, prepared expressly for the work, by the Burin of Sartain, who deservedly stands as the best engraver of the kind in the United States.

The literary character of the Casket is well known. It is wholly original, of the highest order, and sustained by writers of the first rank. Essays, Tales, Sketches and travels, compose its prominent prose articles; while the poetry is equalled by that of no other Magazine of like character. The variety, for which the Casket is celebrated, shall suffer no diminution; but on the contrary, every exertion shall be made to increase its interest.

Several Romances of the Revolution have appeared, and others shall follow in the course of the volume, presenting, when finished, a complete picture of the manners, and a historical account of the great battles of that time. Thus, the Casket, instead of being filled with sickly sentimentalists, aims at a true delineation of human nature in every variety of passion.

The series of thrilling Nautical Sketches, entitled, "Cruising in the last war," and which is rated by the cotemporary press, equal to the celebrated sketches from "Tom Cringle's Log," will be continued, and the "Leaves from a Lawyer's Portfolio," which have attained a deserved celebrity, will still furnish attraction to the Magazine.

We shall furnish the readers of the Casket with some valuable papers from entirely new pens. "The author of Old Ironsides on a Lee Shore," will give the first of a number of sketches in the July number. We count upon his prolific and graceful pen to do much in maintaining the great popularity of the new Magazine. In addition to the variety already embraced in the pages of the Magazine, our "Syrian letters," the first of which appears in the June number as introductory, will interest and add worth to its pages.—They are from no unpractised pen.

The fashions are published in the Casket quarterly, or as often as any really new style arrives from Paris. The engravings are colored, and executed from original designs. No old worn out plates are re-touched, and then published as the latest fashions. The truth of our designs may be tested by comparing them with the latest description of dresses from London and Paris. They are universally admitted to be the finest specimens of engraving and coloring afforded by any Magazine in the country. The expense of getting them up is great—but we shall in no wise abate the quality. Remember! the readers of the Casket are furnished with these fashion plates as an Extra. They do not interfere with the regular and choice engravings, which always accompany the work.

The Casket is published on the first of the month in every quarter of the Union. The most distant subscriber consequently receives it on that day, as well as those who reside in Philadelphia. In all the principal cities agents have been established, by which means subscribers in the vicinity can obtain their copies free of postage.

Terms—three dollars per annum; or two copies yearly for five dollars, invariably in advance, postpaid. No new subscriber received without the money, or the name of a responsible agent.

Editors who may copy this prospectus, and will send a copy, marked with ink, addressed to the Saturday Evening Post, shall be promptly furnished with the work. To be particular in the matter, we should like a copy of the paper marked, that no mistake or delay may occur. Editors are served with the Magazine from the time the advertisement is inserted. We mention this as many inserted the advertisement at the close of the last volume, and expected all the back numbers. This of course we could not be expected to grant. Published by GEORGE R. GRAHAM, 36 Carters Aal. Philadelphia.

SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX.

THE lively interest which pervades the whole country on the subject of politics, and the increasing importance of true Republican Principles, have induced the undersigned to offer to their fellow-citizens of the County of Pike, and other portions of the state, a weekly Journal, to be devoted to the exposition and promulgation of the principles that distinguish the present Whig party of our country.

The fearful strides made, and attempted to be made by the present National Administration, towards a strong Central Government at Washington, admonishes every true lover of his country, of the danger to be apprehended in the re-election of Martin Van Buren to the presidency, and of the necessity of corresponding exertion to recover and sustain the purity of our American Institutions.

The Spirit of Seventy-six will therefore enter the Political Arena, boldly in favor of Harrison, Tyler and Reform. And as we hold Free Discussion to be the open pathway to Truth, the decorous Communications of those who disagree with us in politics, will always receive a respectful attention.

In addition to the politics of the day, we will furnish our readers with intelligence of a general nature, and the latest Foreign and Domestic news.

The paper will be furnished to subscribers at Four Dollars a year, if paid within three months of the time of subscribing—Four dollars and fifty cents, if paid within six months—and Five dollars, if paid after six months.—ALMAND & BOLES, Holmesville, Miss., 1840.

NEW YORK MIRROR

WILL be furnished gratuitously, to new subscribers, with proof copies of two of the most magnificent engravings ever published in this country, painted by Chapman, and engraved by Danforth; the first being a representation of the "Landing of Columbus in the New World," as described by Washington Irving; and the second the "Landing at Jamestown in Virginia," as described by the Hon. J. K. Paulding, the present Secretary of the Navy. These beautiful pictures are intended, either for framing or the portfolio, and are particularly valuable, not only as illustrating the writings of two eminent authors by American artists; but as perpetuating events in the history of this country interesting to every person of taste and refinement, and to all who feel a pride in their native land.

As a refined and elegant repository of the belles lettres, embracing every subject within the range of polite literature and the fine arts, the New York Mirror has received the spontaneous and universal commendation, not only of the press of the United States, but of Great Britain.

The New York Mirror is the oldest, and unquestionable, the cheapest periodical in America. Every number contains a great variety of useful, interesting and amusing matter, on every subject connected with polite literature and the fine arts; and they form, at the end of the year, an immense volume of four hundred and sixteen imperial quarto pages, with vignette title-pages, table of contents, splendid engravings, and fifty pieces of popular music, arranged for the piano-forte, guitar, etc.—a library in itself—and all this afforded at the very trifling cost of five dollars a year, a sum almost inadequate for the extraordinary equivalent rendered to subscribers.

Our friends are more numerous, our resources more ample, and our exertions to render the Mirror the first periodical shall be as unflagging as ever. At home we have a list of nearly two hundred contributors, embracing most of the talent and genius of America; and we have established a permanent correspondence both in London and Paris.

Four superior engravings will be given in the course of the new volume, from original designs, painted and engraved expressly for the work, by the most eminent artists. A number of curious etchings on wood will also be given.

In catering for the general taste, we shall never omit to set aside a due proportion of space for the especial amusement and edification of our fair and gentle women, in the sunshine of whose favor the Mirror has so long flourished as a favorite journal.

CONDITIONS.—The Mirror is published every Saturday, at No. 1, Barclay street, next door to Broadway, New York. It is elegant, printed in the extra-super royal quarto form, with brevity, minuteness and nonpareil type. It is embellished once every three months with a splendid super-royal quarto engraving, and every week with a popular piece of Music, arranged for the piano forte, harp, guitar, etc.—For each volume an exquisitely engraved vignette title-page, and a copious index, are furnished. The terms are Five Dollars per annum, payable, in all cases, in advance. It is forwarded by the earliest mails to subscribers residing out of the city of New York. Communications, post paid, must be addressed to the editor. No subscriptions received for a less period than one year.

Postmasters generally are requested to act as agents for the work.

The terms are always in advance.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE "CRESCENT CITY." The subscribers propose, on the first of October, to commence the publication of a daily newspaper, in New Orleans, bearing the above title. The reasons for this course are numerous and sufficient, but need not here be stated.

In answer to an inquiry, what will be the character of the proposed publication! The proprietors answer—that in relation to partisan questions, religious or political, it takes no part whatever. Facts in relation to these, as well as other subjects, will be occasionally stated, but only as matter of history, or passing remark, without taking sides for one party or another. The editors are citizens, and in common with other freemen, will vote for Whigs or Vanites—we suspect the former mostly—just as they please; but their paper will be neither one nor the other. It will, however, to the utmost of its ability, sustain the public credit, by which we mean the credit of the United States, our own State, and public institutions, nor less that of individuals, our own included.

Passing events, domestic and foreign, will be carefully chronicled, and placed before our readers in as brief and comprehensive a manner as possible. All important transactions occurring in the city, of whatever character, will receive from us due notice; and sometimes events not very important, may be rendered more so by our notices. The proceedings of public bodies, whether incorporated or not, will be observed, and full often become the subjects of remark. The various amusements of our city, of whatever name, will be subjects upon which we propose freely but liberally to comment.

Commercial and business information will form a special item of the daily contents of our sheet. At least once a week we propose to give a brief but full view of the state of the market. Arrivals of ships and steamboats will be noticed, and facts learned by them be speedily communicated to the public.

As ours is at once a mercantile and family paper, nothing of a bitter or angry character—nothing indelicate or of immoral tendency—will be permitted to stain our pages. Instead of these, it will be our aim to cater for the taste of the pure, refined and virtuous; and especially to render our columns agreeable and instructive to the young and to families, where it is hoped our paper will be daily and nightly read by the fair, as well as by the staid and worthy among the sterner sex. Let it not be supposed, however, that sprightliness, wit, sallies of mirth and innocent gaiety are to form no part of the contents of our journal. The smile of intelligent and harmless humor, and

the effluence of chaste and pleasant social enjoyment, are too many charms to be refused admittance to our hearts, and will consequently be welcome to our columns.

In short we intend to render our little sheet a compendium of all subjects consistent with rigid purity of morals; from the wisest lessons of religion and philosophy, to the gay and most playful efforts of fancy and wit.

JAMES O'DOWD & CO.

BROTHER JONATHAN.

THE largest and most beautiful Newspaper in the world—Larger by fifty square inches than any other newspaper in the United States. Published Saturdays at 162 Nassau street, New-York. Price Three Dollars per annum. Two copies for five dollars.

The proprietors of this mammoth sheet, the "Great Western" among newspapers—the pleasure of spreading before the reading public a weekly periodical, containing a great amount and variety of useful and entertaining miscellany, than is to be found in any similar publication in the world.

Each number of this paper contains as large an amount of reading matter as is found in do octavo volumes, which cost two dollars—and more than is contained in Irving's Columbus, or Bancroft's history of America, which cost three dollars a volume—and all for three dollars a year.

For five dollars, two copies will be forwarded one year.

Since the publication of our original prospectus, the Brother Jonathan has been enlarged, and its size, ample before, has been much more than the former quantity of the most interesting literature of the day is embraced in its immense capacity. Selections from all the most prominent and celebrated writers of the day assist in swelling its contents; and whatever is rich, new, or rare, is immediately transferred to it: all the contributions to periodicals of American writers of repute appear in its pages; and the issues of the foreign press are laid under contribution as soon as received in this country. To the literary and miscellaneous department, the closest attention will be paid; and all the selections and original contributions, strict care is devoted to all that touch upon the opinions of any party in religion or politics.

Experience having taught us that we have marked out a path for ourselves, in which all sorts of people delight to follow, the Brother Jonathan shall continue, as it begun, to be a bold, gentle, weighty, light, grave, merry, serious, witty, smooth, dashing, interesting, inspired, and incomparable newspaper. It shall be a stupendous mirror, wherein all the world will stand reflected. It shall contain the most beautiful of Novels, Romances and Stories for both sexes, Fairy tales for the lovers of the marvellous; Legends for antiquarians; Pastimes for wit-fongers; Nuts and Raisins for short-winded readers; Serenades for musical lovers; Sonnets for ladies; Sentiments for old bachelors, Statistics for politicians; and Lectures, Sermons, Criticisms, Epigrams, &c. for all the world.

WILSON & CO., Publishers.

THE WHIG REPUBLICAN.

THE undersigned, impressed with the growing importance of Lexington, and the agricultural and commercial wealth of Holmes county, which every year but enhances its importance, has commenced the publication of a weekly journal, bearing the above title, in the town of Lexington. He will offer to the public, every week, a large and well-filled sheet, printed on small type and good paper. It will be devoted to Agriculture, Science, the Arts, Commerce, and the politics of the day.—The utmost attention will be paid to the collection of all valuable intelligence on these various subjects, as well as all others pertaining to a weekly newspaper, and an assiduous, steady and faithful support given to the election of William Henry Harrison and John Tyler, for the two highest offices within the gift of the people of this country. Believing that they are old and well-tried Republicans of the school of Washington, and if elected, will administer the government upon the economical scale of the Republicans of that day, the undersigned will yield nothing that is honorable in his advocacy of their elections—and believing that Mr. Van Buren does not possess any of these qualifications, he will turn all the power of his feeble mind to defeat the re-election of a man, who, instead of administering the Government economically, has squandered the public money in wasteful and needless extravagance, for regal and court-like splendors in and about the people's house, and who, disregarding the doctrine, such as should characterize a Republican Democrat, has avowed tenets the most dangerous to the safety and well-being of the Republic, and which, if carried further, will end in the "consolidation of all power in the hands of one man." Whilst he will be courteous to friends and foes, as long as he is editor of this journal, he will fearlessly and boldly proclaim his opinions upon all subjects legitimately within the scope of his duty.

TERMS.—The Whig Republican will be published once a week, on an imperial sheet, at FIVE dollars, in advance, in all cases, for a year—no name taken for less than one year. All communications for the paper or the editor must be addressed, POST-PAID, to AMOS B. CORWINE.

Editor and Proprietor.

Lexington, October 19, 1840.

THE WHIG REPUBLICAN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY AMOS B. CORWINE.

THE WHIG REPUBLICAN will be offered to subscribers at five dollars per annum, in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the rate of one dollar per square for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each week thereafter—ten lines or less constituting a square. The number of insertions required, must be noted on the margin of the manuscript, or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly. Advertisements from a distance must be accompanied with the cash, or good reference in town. Announcing candidates \$10 00.

YEARLY ADVERTISING.—For forty lines or less, renewable at pleasure, \$60. No contract taken for less than one year, and payable half yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to their immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons sent in by them must be paid for by the square.

PROFESSIONAL ADVERTISEMENTS.—For 10 lines or less, not alterable, 3 m \$12 10 " " " 6 m 20 10 " " " 12 m 30

As the above rates are the same as those established in Natchez, Vicksburg, Gulf, and elsewhere in this state, no deduction will be made from them in any case whatever. All Job-work must be paid for. Letters on business must